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In: *Isturitz*. 10, 3-204

Abstract: The archaeological structures and associated evidences from the mountain settlement of Ilso Betaio (Enkarterria, Bizkaia) are studied in this paper. The site was excavated during the period 1981-1990 and three dwellings were identified. Different aspects have been considered: the excavation of the site, structures and artifacts as well as the descriptions of evident and hidden structures. The settlement is formed by habitational floors, different types of hearths (excavated on the floor, with layers of stone), constructive elements such as post supports, artifact distribution along the space, density of ashy sediment, distribution of charcoal per grid square and last, the categories and frequencies of types of lithic artifacts and debris. The hearths were also made of a layer of small pieces of sandstone and holes excavated on the sandstone local rock or on the clay of the base. The lithic evidence, polished or worked, is distributed in areas around the habitational floor and particularly in rings around the hearths. The most characteristic artifacts are scrapers, leaf-shaped and tanged-and-barbed arrowheads and blunt-back pieces which can clearly be included in an advanced moment of the Calcolithic. Some archaeobotanical considerations about the natural space in which the settlement is located are included.

Key Words: Herd Funds. Homesteads. Calcolithic. Lithic Industry. Pollens. Coals.

Yarritu, M^a José; Gorrotxategi, Xabier (Harribaltzaga Elkartea. Avda. Universidades, 6 - 5^o izda. 48007 Bilbao); **Zapata, Lydia** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Geografía, Prehistoria y Arqueología. P^o de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz); **Iriarte, M^a José** (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Dpto. de Prehistoria. Laboratorio de Palinología. Alto de Zorroaga - Elkano bidea, 31. 20014 Donostia): Investigación interdisciplinar del dolmen de La Cabaña 4 (Karrantza, Bizkaia) (Pluridisciplinary research on the dolmen of La Cabaña 4 (Karrantza, Bizkaia)) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 205-245

Abstract: This article states the memory of the dolmen excavation of La Cabaña 4, Karrantza, Bizkaia (Basque Country). This report shows the state of the monument at the beginning of the excavation, the methodology of the archaeological work done, the process of the excavation in different areas of the dolmen (the chamber, the burial mound and the outside), the constructivist structure, the attached accessories and the general interpretation on the funeral structure.

Key Words: Megalithism. Tomb. Chamber. Neolithic. Geometric Microlith. Pollens. Coals.

Iriarte Chiapusso, M^a José (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Dpto. de Prehistoria. Laboratorio de Palinología. Alto de Zorroaga - Elkano bidea, 31. 20014 Donostia): El entorno arqueobotánico de la estación megalítica de Ataun-Burunda (Gipuzkoa). II. Los dólmenes de Unanabi y Napalatza (Idiazabal) y el túmulo de Txoritegi (Zerain) (The archaeobotanical environment of the megalithic area of Ataun-Burunda (Gipuzkoa). II. The dolmens of Unanabi and Napalatza (Idiazabal) and the barrow of Txoritegi (Zerain)) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 247-258

Abstract: The megalithic site of Ataun-Burunda (Gipuzkoa) consists of a series of barrows and dolmens situated in an area very close to the cantabrian/mediterranean divide in the Basque Country. In recent years, J.A. Mujika has been carrying out an intensive archaeological investigation into these sites. As part of the interdisciplinary studies in this research, samples have been collected for palynological analysis. This article presents the results obtained from the botanical environment of these megalithic monuments; results that relate to the dolmens of Unanabi, Napalatza and Txoritegi.

Key Words: Palaeobotany. Archaeology. Palinology. Megaliths.

Alijostes Olasagasti, Gorka; Olano Iparragirre, Amaia; San José Santamarta, Sonia (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Alto de Zorroaga - Elkano bidea, 31. 20014 Donostia): Prospecciones arqueológicas orientadas a la localización de yacimientos de la Edad del Hierro en Gipuzkoa (Archaeological prospections about the deposits of Iron Age in Gipuzkoa) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 259-267

Abstract: The present work contains the results corresponding to the second phase of the project intended for localizing the habitats and funerary place of Final Bronze and Iron Age in Gipuzkoa, several works having been carried through during the current year, in seven points distributed around different areas of the studied territory.

Key Words: Prospections archaeologicals. Iron Age. Gipuzkoa.

Llanos, Armando (Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Conclusiones de la "Primera reunión internacional sobre arte postpaleolítico esquemático/abstracto en cuevas". Vitoria-Gasteiz, 12, 13, 14 Octubre 1995 (Conclusions of the "First international meeting on Post-Palaeolithic diagrammatic/abstract art in caves". Vitoria-Gasteiz, 12, 13 and 14 October 1995) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 269-278

Abstract: The author collects in this report the results of the topics exposed and discussed in the "First International Meeting on Diagrammatic/Abstract Postpaleolithic Art in Caves". This report intends to fulfill and define what characterizes this type of artistic expressions, creating a line of research with unifying criteria that allows for an evaluation of all the findings, both those already known as those which could be made in the future.

Key Words: Cave art. Postpaleolithic. Caves.

Peña-Chocarro, Leonor (Univ. Autónoma de Madrid. Fac. de Ciencias. Dpto. de Biología. Laboratorio de Arqueozoología. 28049 Madrid); **Zapata, Lydia** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Geografía, Prehistoria y Arqueología. Pº de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): *Lathyrus sativus* en Euskal Herria (*Lathyrus sativus* in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 279-285

Abstract: Field work carried out in Navarra and parts of Álava has shown interesting data on the cultivation of aizkol (*Lathyrus sativus*) still cultivated in Euskal herria. It has been shown that it played an important role within domestic economies and that it is still cultivated in isolated areas of Navarra. We have collected information on the agrarian cycle as well as on uses.

Key Words: Lathyrus. Agriculture. Archaeobotanic.

Arrizabalaga, Alvaro (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Geografía, Prehistoria y Arqueología. Pº de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Técnicas de modelización tipométrica en series líticas. II. Análisis por módulos y tratamiento estadístico (Techniques of typometric modelisation in lithic series. II. Module analysis and statistic treatment) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 287-304

Abstract: The systematic gathering of typometric data usually implies a rather unproductive effort in terms of research results. The author proposes various methods in order to make better use of such research, so as to be able to describe typometric characteristics (the "model") of a series of data in objective and quantitative terms. This second issue analyses the classifications of the series by modules as well as descriptive statistics. The author proposes to somehow provide typometric analysis with valid working instruments in the context of the contrasting of hypotheses.

Key Words: Methodology. Archaeometry. Lithic implements.

Zapata Peña, Lydia (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Geografía, Prehistoria y Arqueología. Pº de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): El combustible y la agricultura prehistórica. Estudio arqueobotánico de los yacimientos de Arenaza, Kanpanoste Goikoa y Kobaederra (Fuelwood and prehistoric agriculture. Archaeobotanical analyses from the cave sites Arenaza, Kanpanoste Goikoa and Kobaederra) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 10, 305-337

Abstract: This paper focuses on the archaeobotanical analyses of three Basque sites. The samples come from contexts that go from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Evidence of prehistoric agriculture (barley, wheat or millet) has been found on the three sites. The oldest evidence of agriculture comes from Kobaederra, 5375 \pm 90 BP. The charcoal analyses show the preference of several species for fuelwood: pine, oak, hazel, *Rosaceae*, strawberry tree, ash and laurel.

Key Words: Agriculture. Charcoal. Prehistory. Neolithic. Landscape.